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POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.— This superbrow-lty is sort Have a having a "run" unprecedinged in the some is of the card. It has been adopted by the ensines community, and in fact by all classes as the leading undress hat of the season, its rich, deep are beautiful clarer brown that which is some as that of the dailin of similar hue, excites not which is a function. The sampe, too, is minerally bear sining, at versal admiration have been made, but they have failed. No, other a anti-scituter has successed in producing the color, other a sunfacturer has successed in producing the color, other a sunfacturer has successed in producing the color.

"Death to the Turk!"- This was the war-cry

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E D W A R D *

ON THE

Law OF BALLMENTS.

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For the benefit of the Invalid portion of our community we extract the following from the Almano of Dr. C. M. Acksos, proprietor of Heoplant's exeman Streas, hoping it may induce a trial of them. J. C. Niessans; boping it may induce a trial of them. J. C. Niessans; "I expect to seil great quantities of your Sitters this year. Many of my customers speak ve y highly of its good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Acus orsenitive, a site at purifier of the blood, and the very best thing on record to sid direction and create a good attendance in short, I am sure it is one of one very best medicines known for family use, being after and pies and for any one to take."

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan,

with advices from California to September 20two weeks later than that previously received-i now fully due at this port.

We give this morning a report of the speech of Senator Seward at the Republican meeting last night. As this is his first public appearance in the Republican movement, the speech will be read with unusual interest.

The result in Obio is now placed beyond a doubt. The victory on the part of the Republicans is complete and overwhelming; Chase has 20,000 maority in sixty-six counties, and those to come in will increase the figure. He is even said to have more votes than Medill and Trimble combined Thus far the Republicans have 25 senators against five Democrats, and the House 60 to 19. That will do.

A RESULT WITH A MORAL.

Three States have held their Annual Elections since October commenced-Georgia, -which gave her Electoral Vote to White in '36, to Harrison in '40, and to Taylor in '48, and has been pretty evenly divided in politics for the most of the last twenty years-Pennsylvania and Oino. In Georgia, the Know Nothings, standing on their Philadelphia National platform of acquiescence in the Nebrasks bill, were the only party in the field against the Sham Democracy, though the Prohibitionists ran a candidate for Governor (Overby,) and polled for him some 4,000 votes. The Know-Nothings were worm beaten than the Whig party ever was in its unluckiest days. Their candidate for Governor (Andrews) runs about 10,000 behind Johnson, (Democrat,) and they have carried but two of the eight Members of Congress. The Whigs used to elect from three to five. It is not probable that the so called "American" party can ever rally in

the State. In Pennsylvania, the Know-Nothings, through the aid of many unsuspecting Whigs and Free-Soilers, gained the upper hand last year, electing their Governor and a Legislature which tried to make Simon Cameron United States Senator, but couldn't. This year, the machinery of opposition to the Sham Democracy was nearly all in the hand of the Know-Nothings, and the leading anti-Pierce candidates were generally labeled "American." A very large proportion of the Anti-Nebraska voters refused to train in that company; and when at last the American, Whig and Republican candidates for Canal Commissioner were withdrawn and a single candidate named in their stead, it was too late-there was no distinct platform, and the Peo. ple would not be called to the polls. The result is an almost universal triumph for Democracy and Rum. Sam is literally "nowhere."

In Ohio, a different policy was pursued. Old party issues and party names were ignored, and a REPUBLICAN State ticket nominated, with SALMON P. CHASE at its head. Mr. Chase was not and never had been a Know-Nothing; he was a wellknown Abelitionist : and the circumstances con. nected with his election to the U. S. Senate, by a combination of Democrats and Abolitionists which deprived two Whig Representatives of their seats -it was thought, wrongfully-made him the very hardest man that could be found for stubborn Whigs to vote for. It was perfectly notorious that there were Anti-Nebraska men in the State who could run many thousands of votes better than he could. But he had fought Douglas & Co so ably and unflinchingly in the Senate that the Republicans resolved to take the risk of nominat ing him, and did it. Forthwith, a Know-Noth ing conclave was held, and Allen Trimble a Whig veteran, formerly Governor of the Statewas put up in opposition-expressly to defeat Mr Chase. Every agency and instrument of Hindooism was set to work to draw off votes enough for Trimble to defeat Chase. Word was passed along to get a vote for Trimble if possible; if not, then for Medill - any way to defeat Chase. We had lots of letters from good Chase men, regretting that there was no chance—that the Trimble defection was so formidable that Chase must be beaten-We were in no hurry to hear the returns; and when the telegraph first reported, on Tuesday night and Wednesday, that Medill was elected, we substantially gave it up.

Meantime, the chuckling of Hindooism was heard on every corner. Telegraphic messages of congratulation passed from lodge to lodge all over the State. Bushnell White, a Hindoe chief, telegraphs from Ashtabula to S. Geiger, another of 'em at Columbus, "Is Chase beaten ?" and receives the exulting answer, " Yes, like hell." Neither of these worthies asked or cared about the vote for their own candidate-to beat Chase by reclecting Medill was the object of their ambition. And thus some Thirty Thousand votes -perhaps more-were drawn off from Chase upon Trimble, to say nothing of those cast directly for Medill by the conspirators.

Yet all did not prevail. SALMON P. CHASE is chosen Governor of Ohio by a majority over Medill last reported at TWENTY THOUSAND, but we prefer to call it Ten for the present. The residue of the Republican State Ticket is elected by at least | and these whose opinions are molded in and by the

FORTY THOUSAND MAJORITY, and it may reach Fifty Thousand. Three-fourths of the new Legis lature is Republican, replacing one which was three to one the other way, and which elected a Douglastte (George E. Pugh) to misrepresent Ohio in the United States Senate for the next six years. In short, Ohio leads the column of thoroughly Free States, and signals New-York to follow her glorious example.

Compare this result with those in Pennsylvania and Georgia already glauced at-with that in Bal. timore this week and the local elections in Indispa, where Hindooism exerts a potent and pestilent influence-and judge whether there is a chance of rallying an effective opposition to the Douglas. ites in the approaching Presidential Election on any other than that broad Republican Platform which affirms and upholds the Rights of All Men We see none, and believe there is none.

JUDGE KANE'S LAST.

The time so joyfully foreseen by Senator Toombs, when he should call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill monument, is approaching with rapid strides. Peansylvania appears likely to take a leading part in effecting that consummation. It is hardly two menths yet since Senator Brodhead. in a speech to the Democracy at Easton, propounded the doctrine-for the first time, we think, that any person of any political consequence in a Free State ever enunciated it-that every slaveholder has an indefeasible right to take his slaves into any Territory of the Union, and there hold them as slaves, just as any citizen of a Free State may take thither and retain his horse, ox, or hog. Judge Kane yesterday pronounced a new Opinion in Passmore Williamson's case, which makes every State a Slave State for purposes of transit; which in effect makes each a Slave State for all purposes. in defiance of its own constitution and laws. For if any slaveholder have a common law right to bring his slaves here for the purpose of shipping them hence to New-Orleans or Galveston, he has a right to work them here while they are awaiting a passage, and to hold on six months for the sailing of the vessel of his choice-and at last take them back to Virginia, if he sees fit. If Judge Kane's opinion is law, then New-York is a Slave State this moment-so is every other State-and they cannot help it.

We do not propose, with only a telegraphic summary before us, to review this monstrous doctrine. It is the desperate struggle of a man who has gone so far wrong that he is incessantly driven from bad to worse. He contradicts an unbroken chain of judicial decisions-most of them pronounced by slaveholding judges-for the last threequarters of a century. That property in men (unlike other property) is the creature of municipal law, and is bounded by the jurisdiction of that aw-that a slave taken by his master into a Free State becomes thereby free, and cannot be remanded into Slavery-that even the voluntary return of that slave into bondage cannot invalidate his right to freedom-has been adjudged again and again. Judge Kane is the Columbus of the new world of slave whips and shackles which he has just annexed, and is entitled to all the rights of a discoverer. His insulting, inhuman persistence in his demand that Passmore Williamson shall produce in court the bodies of persons who (he solemnly testifies) were never in his custody nor under his control, is the acme of outrage and cruelty. God be praised that he has a min to deal with whom he may kill but cannot debase.

Mr. John Cadwallader, who volunteers to amend the public impression of what Judge Kane said on committing Williamson for contempt, is a Nebraska congressman elect, chosen last October by a majority of eight votes. Kane, it will be recollected when Williamson's counsel asked permission to amend his (W.'s) return which was adjudged a contempt, stopped him with the declaration that it was too late-the contempt had been committed and must be expiated-he could not permit it to be retracted. So he was refuted at the time, without contradiction or demur. It is now convenient to say this was all wrong-that Kane only said he would permit no amendment then, but scould permit it after the record should be made This shuffle is of little consequence, except to show that Judge K. is at heart anxious to escape from his present dilemma. Let him redress, then, the great wrong he has done and restore Mr. Williamson to liberty-he cannot do so too soon.

THE LIQUOR FUSION.

"Fusion" is unquestionably the order of the day-even those who most deprecate it in others are eager to practice it themselves. We have three Fusion tickets in our State: 1. The Know-Nothing or "American," composed of National or Hard' Democrats, Silver Gray Whigs and one Soft. 2. Next came the Republican, made up of four Free-Soil Whigs, four Free-Soil Democrats and a Canal Democrat of other days, but all united in resistance to the Nebraska Iniquity and the enslavement of Kansas. 3. Lastly, the Liquordealers and the 'Constitutional' friends of their traffic-which means, we presume, their customers-met at Syracuse this week and fused their two bodies into one, and then proceeded to fuse the hostile factions or fractions of the Democratic party, by making up a ticket out of their two. Here is the work which the "Half-Shells" have ineffectively attempted, at once accomplished through the potency of heartwarming drink. The Malakoff of Hard-Shell obstinacy and disdain of Soft advances yields to the first assault of the Alcoholic grenadiers, led by the intrepid Col. Dick French. Henceforth there is no chance for a man on either the Hard or the Soft ticket unless his name is on the Rum Fusion ticket also. And that ticket is destined, we think, to run next to the Republican, though a good way behind it. The only ticket now remaining unfused is the Liberty, or Gerrit Smith, headed by Frederick Douglass: but as Fred. is himself the result of a Fusion of diverse races, we can hardly consider that an exception. Let us, then, admit that we are fused all 'round, and take an observation from that stand-point.

Col. French's Fusion is organized on the simplest of platforms-namely, the Bung-hele. It has one principle—Free Liquor. And this, by a remarkable coincidence, is the only principle on which the Hard and Soft factions are united. They both declare the Prohibitory Law unconstitutional-of course, null and void-and yet insist that it ought to be repealed: when an unconstitutional law no more needs repealing than a dead man needs hanging. Two candidates for Appeal Judges both on the Soft ticket-one of them also on the Hard-and a full ticket taken alternately from the Hard and the Seft, so as to resemble the keys of a piano-forte, are the fruits of Col. French's exertions. And this ticket will probably run ahead of any other in our city, where Rum is a leading motive power of politics, especially in the councils of the Democracy. Take away the Liquor-sellers.

grogshops, and Democracy would be a very dry and thin skeleton in this as in most cities liquor is the potent agency which has substantially fused the lately hostile Democratic factions, and Col. French is the enchanter whose wand has transformed them from enemies into allies. Fusion for ever!

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE WAR.

The details of the successful general assault at Sevastopol, on the 8th ult., are now fully known to us, through the official reports of the allied commanders, and the correspondence of the European journals, the most important of which have already occupied a place in our paper. Of course these interesting statements have been read quite universally, and it is not necessary that we should recapitulate the facts they contain. What we desire to do is to give our readers a clear idea of the conditions under which the assault took place, and to explain why, on that occasion, the Allies met with such opposite results at different points of

the attack. According to Gen. Niel, the French had pushed their trenches at all points quite close to the Russian works. Opposite the Little Redan of the Careening bay (Bastion No. 1), and the Malakoff (Bastion No. 2), the head of the sap was no more than twenty-five yards distant from the Russian ditch. At the Flagstaff, (Bastion No. 4,) the distance was thirty; at the Central, (Bastion No. 5,) forty yards. On all these points, therefore, the storming columns were close to the works to be stormed. The English, on the other hand, had given up sapping as soon as they had arrived at 240 yards from the Great Redan (Bastion No. 3). This was due to the spirit of routine still predominant in the English army. As soon as they had pushed their trenches to that distance, they found that on going any further they would be enfiladed from the Flagstaff bastion, which projects a good deal beyond the other Russian works. Now, there is a general rule in the theory of sieges not to trace any portion of the trenches so that its prolongation will meet any point occupied by the enemy, as this would lay it open to entilading fire.

This is of course right enough when one can do without such faulty tracing. But here, where this enfilading fire could not be avoided (the general plan of the siege and the nature of the ground precluding the idea of taking the Flagstaff bastion separately beforehand), it was evidently better to make faulty trenches than none at all. The theoretical rules in fact provide plenty of remedies for such an unavoidable evil. Traverses and the compound sorts of sap are prescribed in such a case. The French engineer officers, it seems, remonstrated with their English comrades, telling them that, although they might lose many men in pushing their trenches under such adverse circumstances, yet it was better to lose them now in completing a work which would all but secure the success of an assault, than to lose them during an assault, the result of which might be very doubtful from the want of covered approaches. But the British engineers knew better. The result shows them to have been grossly in the wrong.

The French general distributed his forces as follows: Against the key of the whole position, the Malakoff, M'Mahon's division; to its right, against the curtain connecting it with Bastion No. 1, the division of La Motterouge; on the extreme right, against Bastion No. 1 itself. Dulac's division. The Malakoff being the only point which, in case of serious resistance, it was necessary to force at all risks, M'Mahon had for his reserve a division of Guards under Mellinet. So much for the French attack on the Karabelnaya side. On the town-side, the Flagstaff bastion forming a sort of advanced citadel on very strong ground, and having interior works of attacked in front : but the Central bastion was to be assaulted by Le Vaillant's division, which, in case of success, was to be followed up by d'Aute. marre's division, ordered to turn the gorge of the Flagstaff bastion, to assail which in front, at that moment, Cialdini's Piedmontese brigade was concentrated in the trenches. The position between the Malakoff and the Flagstaff bastion was held

by the English. They were to attack the Redan. its capture, the remaining columns were to advance on their respective objects of attack. The Malakoff was a large redoubt on the top of the commanding hill of that name, closed on all sides, but having wide apertures to the rear for admitting reenforcements. It was connected by a curtain with the Great and Little Redans to its right and left they, too, were closed redoubts, containing smaller works, intended for reduits; while the rear faces, the embrasures of which looked into the interior of the redoubts, formed a coupure. The gorges of these coupures were again connected with the Malakoff by a second or interior curtain forming a second line of defense. The interior of the Great and Little Redans was pretty free from obstructions, and therefore completely commanded by the artillery of the coupures and reduits. But the Malakoff redoubt, on which the fire of the enemy had been concentrated ever since the Mamelon was taken, was crammedalongside the ramparts, with hollow traverses, affording bomb-proof shelter to the gunners and troops on duty, while the interior was filled with large blockhouses, roofed bomb-proof, serving as barracks, and completely unfit for defense. When first the news of the taking of the Malakoff ar rived, we stated that undoubtedly the Russians had committed the same error as in the construction of the Kamtchatka redoubt on the Mamelon, viz: that in order to save themselves from the enemy's fire, they evidently had made the interior of the fort unfit for defense against an assault, by cutting it up into small compartments. Our opinion is now fully borne out. The labyrinth of the Malakoff, like that of the Mamelon, proved quite indefensible; in ten minutes it was taken, never to be recaptured.

The arrangements of the French for this assault on the Malakoff were admirable. Everything was foreseen and provided for. A new sort of bridges. the description of which is not forthcoming, was used to cross the ditch; they were laid down in less than a minute. No sooner had the assault commenced than the sappers constructed a flying sap from the trenches to the ditch, cut large passages through the Russian breastworks, filled up the ditch opposite, and formed a practicable road into the interior of the Malakoff redoubt by which, supports, reserves and even field guns could move up As soon as the whole of the redoubt was taken, the passages in the gorge were rapidly closed, embrasures cut, field-guns brought up, and in a couple of hours, before the Russians could seriously attempt to reconquer the work, it was completely turned against them, and they came too late. Gunners were ready to spike the guns if necessary, and the detachments of infantry carried short-handled trenching-tools in their waist-belts.

This attack was under the immediate superinendence of Marshal Pelissier and Gen. Niel.

Whether the other attacks were equally well organized we are not told; but they were generally unsuccessful, and that of the Central bastion especially. This assault seems to have been under taken by Gen. de Salles with quite insufficient forces, for as soon as the French arrived at the Russian parapet they were compelled to seek shelter behind it: the assault degenerated iate a skirmishing fire, and was necessarily repulsed. Wast this means Gen. Simpson has taken good care to show us in his assault on the Redan. The attack on the Little Redan was most bloody, and the position well defended by the Russians, who here alone defeated five French brigades.

We have on former occasions noticed the absurd

system prevalent in the British army, of forming

their storming columns so weak that they can but count as forlors hopes in case they meet with anything like serious resistance. That blunder was conspicuous in Lord Raglan's plan of attack on the 18th of June; and it seems Gen. Simpson was determined even to outdo his late chief. The salient angle of the Redan had suffered from the English fire, and it was determined to direct the assault against this portion as soon as the Malakoff should be fully secured by the French. Accordingly, Gen. Simpson had storming parties told off from the second and light divisions, amounting, all in all, to about 1,800 men-or the half of two brigades! The other two brigades of these divisions were to act as supports, and the third and fourth divisions were to form the reserves; and beside these, the Gaards and Highland divisions were on the spot-altogether a force of 25,000 men; and out of these the actual assault was confided to about 1800, supported later on by about 2,000 more! Now, these 1,800 men, unlike the French, who could jump out of their trenches into the Russian ditch, had to perform a journey of 250 yards across open ground, exposed to the flanking fire from the curtains of the Redan. They fell in heaps, but they advanced, passed the ditch by escalade, penetrated into the salient angle, and here they found themselves at once opposed to a tremendous fire of grape and musketry from the coupure and reduits in the rear of the Redan The consequence was that they dispersed, seeking shelter behind the traverses, and commenced firing on the Russians exactly as the French did at the Central bastion. This would not have done any harm, had the supports and reserves only advanced and followed up, in close attack, the advantages already gained. But hardly a man came, and those who came, came in driblets and irregularly Three times Brigadier Wyndham, who commanded, sent officers to ask for the advance of troops in regular formation, but none were brought. All the three officers were wounded in crossing the plain. At last he went himself, and prevailed upon Gen. Codrington to send another regiment; when all at once the British troops gave way, and abandoned the Kedan. The Russian supports had come up, and swept the place clean out. Then Father Simpson, who still had 20,000 men intact, resolved to attempt another assault next morning! This feeble attack of the English on the Redan

stamps their Crimean generals with the indelible mark of incapacity. They appear to have an innate tendency to surpass each other in blundering. Balaklava and Inkermann were great feats in that respect; but the 18th of June and the 8th of September, outstrip them by far. So carelessly was the assault arranged that while the English held the salient of the Redan, not even the guns found in it were spiked, and therefore these very guns plied the English on their retreat as lustily with grape and case-shot as they had done during their advance. As to attempts at forcing a proper lodgment, neither Simpson ner the newspaper correspondents mention any such thing. In fact the first precautions appear to have been neglected.

The attacks on the Redan, Central bastion and Little Redan were, it is true, mere demonstrations to a certain degree. But the attack on the Redan still had an importance of its own. That was a position by which the conquest of the Malakoff became immediately decisive, because if the Malakoff commands the Redan by its hight, the Redan commands the access to the Malakoff, and when once taken, would have taken in flank all Russian conquest of the Malakoff induced the Russians to guit the whole of the south side; the conquest of the Recan would have obliged them to evacuate at least the Karabelnaya in haste, and before they could organize that well-arranged system of destruction by fire and explosion under shelter of which they made good their retreat. The English, then, have actually failed to do what their allies had a right to expect from them, and on a very important point, too. And not only have the generals failed, but the soldiers, too, were not what they had formerly been. Mostly young lads recently arrived in the Crimes, they were too eager to look out for shelter, and to fire instead of attacking with the bayonet. They lacked discipline and order: the different regiments got mixed, the officers lost all control, and thus the machine was out of train in a few minutes. Yet it must be acknowledged that, for all that, they held out in the Redan for nearly two hours in dogged, passive resistance while no support was coming up; but then we are not accustomed to see the British in fantry sink down to the level of the Russians, and seek their only glory in passive bravery. The palm of the day belongs to Generals Bosquet

and M'Mahon. Bosquet commanded the whole of the French assault on the right, and M'Mahon had the division which took and held the Malakoff. This was one of those rare days in which the French really out-did the English in the point of bravery. In every other point they had shown their superiority over them long before. Are we, then, to conclude that the English army has degenerated, and that its infantry cannot boast any onger of being, in close order, the first infantry of the world? It would be premature to say so : but certainly, of all men in the world, the British generals in the Crimea are the best fitted to ruin the physical and moral character of the army; and on the other hand, the raw material for soldiers which has now been for some time introduced into the ranks, is far inferior to what it used to be. The British people had better look to this : two defeats in three months form a novel feature in British nilitary history. Of the Russians we can only say that they fought

with their accustomed passive bravery, and in the assault made to retake the Malakoff even displayed great active courage. What their tactical arrangeents were, we have no means of judging until their report is published. One thing is certain, namely, that the Malakoff was completely taken by surprise. The garrison were enjoying their dinner, and not any portion of them, except the artillery at the guns, appear to have been under arms and ready to meet an attack.

If we now look at what has been done since the taking of the south side, we find from Gerchakoff's reports that 20,000 allied troops (of what nation is not said) have gone to Eupatoria, and that at the

ame time strong reconncitering parties are pushed against the Russian left in the valley of Baldar, where the Russian advanced troops were compelled to retire towards Urkusta, in the direction of the valley of the upper Chulin, another tributary to the Chernays, The corps of 30,000 men, now at Eupatoria, are rather weak, and could not venture to any great distance from the place. But others may follow. At all events, field operations have commenced, and another fortnight must decide whether the Russians can hold their ground or whether they must leave the whole of the Crimes. a prey to the Allies.

The mayor has issued an order that no policeman shall belong to a political organization, or meddie in any way with politics. This is well. The subordinates if not the chief of the executive department should keep themselves free from the suspicion of using their power as officers for party curposes, which would inevitably be excited by prominent political action on their part. The mayor's clerk and confidential manager, Col. Alex ander ming, has for some time past been making himself very prominent in Tammany hall, and is now an eager, boisterous, rampant rival of Thos' J Munday for the senatorial nomination in the up-town district. Sauce for the gander ought to e sauce for the goose.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855. In sixty-six counties heard from Chase has a majority of 20,000. To the Legislature, as far as heard from, there are twenty-five Republican senators and sixty Republican representatives elected, and five Democratic senators and nineteen Democratic repre-

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12, 1856, The following additional Democratic majorities have been ascertained:

have been ascertained:
Lehigh County......898 Monroe County.....1,200
Carbon County.....400 Northampton Co...1,300 THE CASE OF COL. WHEELER'S SLAVES.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855. Judge Kane delivered an opinion this marning adverse'y to the reception of the petition of Jane Johnson to quash the writ of babeas corpus in the case of Passmore Wildiamson, pronouncing her to have no status in court, being entirely without its jurisdiction.

The opinion is very elaborate, reviewing the whole case and reaffirming his former opinion. He asserted that the law of nations guaranteed the right of transit of slaves, and of every other species of property through territory where Slavery was not recognized. If the contrary opinion was sanctioned, the time might come when the cotton of Louis'ans, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New England would be restricted from transportation, without the bounds of the State producing them.

He maintained that the federal constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 Slavery existed in the thirteen original States. He said that Williamson's duty then as now was to produce Jane Johnson's children. Were the petitioner here to abide the action of the court she would have a right to be heard; but being without the jurisdiction the records of the court cannot be opened for a stranger. On the conclusion of the delivery of this opinion

John Cadwallader, (a member of the bar, but not engaged in this case.) in order to remove a false impression from the public mind, said, from his recollection of the circumstances attending the commitment of Passmore Williamson, a proposition was made to amend the return to the writ, when Judge Kane replied; "I will not receive an amendment now, hat will be prepared to receive it when the record has been com-plered."

No such motion was subsequently made; and the

public impression that permission to amend was refused is not warranted by facts. Judge Kane replied that his (Mr. Cadwallader's)

impression was correct. He had been prepared to receive a supplementary return from Mr. Williamson's counsel, but none had been offered.

Mr. Cadwaliader suggested that an addition be made to the opinion of the court embracing the remarks of a member of the bar not engaged in the case, and the reply of the judge. He was induced to make the suggestion by the best feeling toward a en man, hoping it the adoption of such a course as would end in his

Mr. Cacwallader is to embody the remarks be made, when the judge will follow with his answer so as to complete the record.

John M. Read, counsel for the petitioner, said be had listened with attention to the opinion, but it had failed to convince him that the petitioner and her children were not free the moment they touched the soil of Pennsylvania.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE. THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Eriday, Oct. 12, 1855.

Lieut. Governor Fletcher received the oath of office to-day, and took his seat as president of the Senate.

C. H. Crapman of Ludlow was chosen secretary.

Mr. Powers of Woods ock has introduced into the House a bill in amendment of the present tiquor law, which is said to be the most stringent yet framed.

Doubts are expressed about its passage.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. Chicano, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

It is estimated that 30,000 people visited the Fair grounds yestersay. This afternoon a series of resolutions was offered, condemning all Georgia currency, and passed by acclamation. Senator Douglas is now making a speech. The Fair closes to-morrow.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.
PORTLAND, Mc., Friday, Oct. 13, 1855.
The pewder-mill at Gorbam took fire this morning at
10 o'clock, and blew up, killing seven mea and
wounding several others. The fire took in the pressmill, which was blown to atoms. The mill was formerly owned by Oliver Whipple of Lowell Massachusetts, whose brother and son are among the killed.
The present owners are G. G. Newhall & Co. of Bouton. The names of the killed, as far as ascertained, are
Franklin Hawkes of Windham, George Whipple,
James Whipple, Samuel Phinney, and John Sweet.
The mill has been very actively employed for some
time, running night and day.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT NEW-HAVEN. THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT NEW-HAVEN, New-HAVEN, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

The colored man, Randolph, a rested on suspicion of the murder of his wife, was carried to prison this morning to look upon her mutilated remains.

He showed some emotion, but soon recovered himself. He denice all knowledge of the crime, and says that her brother had threatened to take her life because she did not invite him to her wedding.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855,
A portion of the emigrant train which left Eris last
night was thrown off the track near Kingaville, is consequence of disarrangement of the switch. These cars
were thrown off and three or four persons badly hurt. RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND. The steamship America arrived here from B ston at 3 o'clock, and sailed again for Liverpool at 4:30 this morning.

democrat, for canal commissioner, 28,384; Nicholson know-nothing, 25,770; scattering, 269; Plumer's majority over Nicholson 2,614. The Democratio county ticket has about the same majority.

PHILADELPHIA. - The official vote is-for Planer

FULTON COUNTY.—The Republicans have no nated Wesley Gleason for member of assembly John Stewart for county judge.